

# JORDAN TIMES

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جوردين تايمز يوميه سياسي تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الراي»

AMMAN, SUNDAY-MONDAY MARCH 11-12, 1979 — RABIE TANI 12-13, 1399

## Arafat to visit Jordan soon

AMMAN, March 10 (J.T.)—Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, will visit Jordan within a fortnight, an informed source told the Jordan Times today. A specific date for his arrival was not disclosed. Arrangements for the visit of the PLO leader were discussed today in a meeting with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim. Director of the PLO office in Amman, Abdul Rahman Abu Jarrah, and the visiting Deputy Director of the PLO Political Department Abdul Razzak Al Yahya. The meeting was held in Mr. Ibrahim's office at the Foreign Ministry. During talks last week with a PLO delegation, King Hussein extended an invitation to Mr. Arafat to come to Jordan. Mr. Yahya will leave for Damascus Sunday morning to brief PLO officials on the outcome of his talks here.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

**Iran's petition postponed**  
The Supreme Court will hear tomorrow a petition by condemned ex-Prime Minister Shapur Bakhsh following the sudden death of one of his lawyers, a court official said today. The lawyer, Mr. Bakhsh, 31, died of a heart attack yesterday while Mr. Bakhsh's case. He was a key defence team lawyer. D.M. Awan, who is also appearing for Mr. Bakhsh, said it would not be possible to replace him. Mr. Bakhsh's petition was filed against the death sentence handed by the Supreme Court for a review of its decision. The petition was filed by Mr. Bakhsh's lawyer, D.M. Awan, who is also appearing for Mr. Bakhsh. The petition was filed against the death sentence handed by the Supreme Court for a review of its decision. The petition was filed by Mr. Bakhsh's lawyer, D.M. Awan, who is also appearing for Mr. Bakhsh. The petition was filed against the death sentence handed by the Supreme Court for a review of its decision.

**President Ismail receives message**  
President Ismail received a message from the King of Saudi Arabia today. The message was conveyed to him by the Saudi Ambassador in Amman. The message expressed the King's appreciation of the Jordanian Government's efforts to maintain peace and stability in the region.

**Sea life will die**  
The marine life in the Red Sea is in danger of extinction due to the pollution caused by the oil companies. The pollution is caused by the oil companies' activities in the Red Sea. The pollution is caused by the oil companies' activities in the Red Sea. The pollution is caused by the oil companies' activities in the Red Sea.

**Men kidnap politics**  
The kidnapping of men in the region is a serious problem. The kidnapping of men is a serious problem in the region. The kidnapping of men is a serious problem in the region. The kidnapping of men is a serious problem in the region.

**emen get large**  
The Yemeni Government has received a large sum of money from the United Arab Emirates. The money was intended for the development of the Yemeni economy. The money was intended for the development of the Yemeni economy. The money was intended for the development of the Yemeni economy.

**March 9 (R)—**The peacekeeping Arab Deterrent Force (PDF) in Lebanon has been ordered to remain in the area. The PDF is a peacekeeping force established by the United Nations. The PDF is a peacekeeping force established by the United Nations. The PDF is a peacekeeping force established by the United Nations.

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## Carter tells Egyptians, Israelis 'Difficult issues still remain, but peace can be reached'

CAIRO, March 10 (Agencies)—President Carter said today that difficult issues still remained to be resolved before an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty could be signed.

Speaking at the end of his final round of talks with President Anwar Sadat before flying to Israel, he said: "We have resolved some difficult issues here. Difficult issues still remain to be resolved. I am hopeful that the differences which still remain can be resolved."

President Sadat, in a separate statement, said: "I agree with President Carter."

The two men, who both looked serious, made their brief statements to reporters assembled at the Mena House Hotel outside Cairo near the Giza Pyramids where they held their final session.

Mr. Carter was taking with him to Israel undisclosed Egyptian counter-proposals to his own still secret suggestions on how to resolve the issues blocking the path to a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis.

Mr. Carter said he and Mr. Sadat had had hours of discussion about the issue of peace and it was obvious Egypt genuinely wanted peace.

He said it was equally obvious that Egypt and Israel were determined to carry out all the provisions of the Camp David accords "not only for a peace between Israel and Egypt but for full and comprehensive peace involving the realisation of the rights of those who have suffered so long, and a step by step progression towards peace between Israel and all her neighbours."

President Carter earlier in the day pledged himself to try to solve the Palestinian question and accused opponents of the current Middle East peace efforts of being advocates of war not peace.

He urged Palestinians to join talks on their future.

Mr. Carter was addressing a special session of the 360-member Peoples Assembly (parliament) on the third and last day of his visit to Egypt where he has been making a personal bid for a settlement.

The U.S. president said a crucial question in the peace negotiations had been the relationship between an Egyptian-Israeli treaty and the border peace envisaged in last September's Camp David accords.

He said there was little doubt that the two Camp David accords—on a bilateral peace and an overall settlement—were related.

"I pledge to you today that I also remain personally committed to move on to negotiations concerning the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and other issues of concern to the Palestinians—and to future negotiations with the other neighbours of Israel," he said.

Mr. Carter said only negotiation and accommodation could lead to the fulfilment of the hopes of Palestinians for "peaceful self-expression" and that the negotiations proposed in the Camp David accords provided them with an opportunity to participate in the determination of their own future.

"We urge representative Palestinians to take part in those negotiations," he added.

He said those who attacked the current peace effort were opposing the only realistic process that could bring real peace to the Middle East.

"Let no one be deceived. The effect of their slogans and their rhetoric is to make them, in reality, advocates of the status quo, not of change — of war, not of peace — of further suffering."

rights of man and the respect of the sovereignty of peoples, of their land and in taking their decisions and in self-determinations."

President Sadat said provisions in a treaty did not build peace. "Peace is built by the will for peace and the good intentions and full faith and trust and far-sightedness which is based on wisdom."

He did not disclose what progress might have been made in his talks with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Cairo this week but declared: "I look forward to completing the urgent business at hand."

Mr. Carter, who brought changes sought by Egypt in new American peace proposals, said in remarks prepared for his arrival at Ben Gurion airport that "it would be a tragedy to turn away from the path of peace after having come so far."

"I have good reason to hope that the goal can now be reached," he said.

"But of course the ultimate choices lie where they have always been — with the representatives of the people who have suffered directly from so many years of destruction and bloodshed."

Mr. Carter said he knew, as Prime Minister Menachem Begin had stated many times, that the people of Israel truly wanted peace.

"And I feel absolutely certain, after my experience of the past three days, that the people of Egypt fully share the desire for peace," he added.

Mr. Carter said he had brought with him the best wishes of the American people, the greetings of President Sadat, and the hopes of the entire world.

"The task we are striving to accomplish together demands more than reason, more even than will. It demands faith — for in a very real sense, the task of building peace is a sacred task."

The presidential aircraft touched down at the airport to a full-scale state welcome. There to meet it was President Yitzhak Navon, Prime Minister Menachem Begin and his cabinet ministers, many of whom have expressed misgivings about the latest Egyptian treaty proposals presented to Mr. Carter.

Some of these fears were reflected in the welcome addressed by Israel's President Yitzhak Navon. He said the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, which Mr. Carter hoped to settle on this mission would require sacrifices from Israel.

The crowds that welcomed President Carter on his arrival at the head of a 35-car motorcade in occupied Jerusalem were sparse compared with the huge throngs that greeted President Sadat in November, 1977.

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President Carter addressing the Egyptian People's Assembly (parliament) Saturday. President Sadat, sitting behind him, listens in. (AP wirephoto)

"I applauded his determination to meet that challenge and my government will stand with him," Mr. Carter said.

In a brief address before President Carter spoke, President Sadat made an indirect reference to the fundamental problem in the negotiations, the Palestinians.

He called for the success of Mr. Carter's personal mission and said lasting peace based on justice would rest "on the respect of the

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"These alone can safeguard the provisions of peace so that these provisions will be implemented for the establishment and safeguarding of peace."

President Sadat said Egypt was fully committed to peace.

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between men and women, which they fear will be threatened if a state based on strict Islamic law and moral codes is established.

The Ayatollah Khomeini, the leader's chief representative in the capital, said that the Ayatollah Khomeini's statement on Wednesday that all women civil servants should wear the "hejab" (Moslem dress) did not necessarily mean they should wear the chador.

"It is not a question of imposing the chador. When we talk about Hejab, we mean dignified dress, the veil of dignity, the veil of personality—that is what an Islamic veil means."

The new prosecutor-general of the Islamic revolution, Mehdi Hadavi, issued a statement denouncing people who insulted and attacked the women demonstrators as "counter-revolutionaries trying to take advantage of the situation."

He said they should be arrested and severely punished.

The women, including noted American feminist Kate Millett, plan to stage a new demonstration outside the foreign ministry tomorrow, followed by a rally at Tehran University on Monday.

Several thousand women wearing western dress were dispersed by militiamen firing in the air when they paraded through the streets again in protest at moves to make them wear the black chador.

It was the second such protest in the capital in three days against the insistence by revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini that they should wear the all-enveloping cloak, which leaves only the eyes, nose and mouth uncovered.

Witnesses said they were dispersed by militiamen firing in the air with automatic weapons.

The demonstrators, none of whom wore the chador, shouted slogans demanding full equality

between men and women, which they fear will be threatened if a state based on strict Islamic law and moral codes is established.

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BEIRUT, March 10 (R)—A Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) spokesman tonight rejected President Carter's offer to Palestinians to join present efforts to seek a Middle East peace settlement. Majed Abu Sharar was commenting on the American leader's speech today at the Egyptian People's Assembly (parliament) in which he urged Palestinians to join talks on their future. Mr. Abu Sharar said President Carter was not sincere in his statement and added that Palestinians would continue to resist all "surrender solutions."

Mr. Abu Sharar said: "President Carter's reference to the achievement of the Palestinian people's aspirations in his speech was an attempt to embellish the separate agreement which he is trying to get (Egyptian President Anwar) Sadat and Israel to conclude."

"He has not for one moment been sincere in his reference to the Palestinian people's aspirations. We have basically rejected the Camp David agreements, and see them as an overt attempt to create an American-Israeli-reactionary alliance in the region."

Mr. Abu Sharar said Palestinians regarded the Camp David agreements as "an act aimed at the achievement of internal gains for Carter, who is about to wage an electoral battle, and not as a step along the road to peace."

"We shall continue to confront this conspiracy and topple all surrender solutions."

The PLO spokesman said its commandos inflicted heavy casualties on Israelis today in a battle in Jericho lasting several hours.

The Palestinian Popular Struggle Front (PPSF) said its commandos inside Israel carried out the operation in protest against President Carter's visit to Egypt and Israel. The commandos used machine guns, hand grenades and anti-tank weapons. The PPSF said it added that the Israelis were surrounding Jericho during a search for the commandos.

In Tel Aviv, an army spokesman claimed the incident took place early today near the Damya Bridge, 40 kilometres northeast of occupied Jerusalem, and said Israeli soldiers killed four Arab commandos in the clash.

The Israelis claimed they suffered no casualties. They found large quantities of arms and explosives on the bodies of the commandos.

Meanwhile, hundreds of heavily armed police and soldiers virtually sealed off occupied Jerusalem from the rest of the country today as Israelis awaited President Carter on his dramatic visit to Israel.

Tight security reduced traffic to occupied Jerusalem to a trickle by the afternoon as troops took up positions on rooftops and other strategic points in and around the city.

Two hours before the president's plane touched down at Ben-Gurion airport, all traffic into and out of the city was banned for a four-hour period. The airport was closed to all air traffic for two hours.

High school students in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan staged demonstrations against the Carter visit. They threw stones at passing vehicles and shouted at shopkeepers in Nablus, Bethlehem and Hebron to shut their premises, but they were dispersed by the police.

Students at the Bir Zeit College near Ramallah issued a proclamation condemning the President's visit and the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations.

Israeli soldiers take positions Saturday afternoon outside the King David Hotel in occupied Jerusalem where President Carter will be staying during his visit to Israel. (AP wirephoto)

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CAIRO, March 10 (R)—United States Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is expected to return to Cairo from Israel on Tuesday to inform Egyptian officials of the outcome of President Carter's talks with Israeli leaders, official Egyptian government sources said here today. Mr. Vance left with President Carter for Israel today, following a three-day visit to Egypt. The sources declined to elaborate on the duration of Mr. Vance's expected stay in Cairo.

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**IMPORTANT NOTICE**  
from Al Tewfik Automobile & Equipment Co.  
Renault Agents in Jordan.

As far as Renault 12 models are concerned, since 1976 Regie Nationale des Usines Renault has no more contractual relations with "DACIA" and consequently this type of vehicle manufactured by "DACIA" cannot bear any reference to Renault make.

RENAULT does not keep any quality control on Rumanian production and the evolution of the vehicles produced by RNUR and DACIA is independent one from the other. For example RENAULT restyled its Renault 12 models while DACIA did not, RENAULT engines have a large line of shafts (reinforced crankshaft) while DACIA keeps the normal line of shafts (normal crankshaft).

Besides Rumanian vehicles include many set of parts, elements or parts manufactured by local Rumanian suppliers and obviously without any Renault control; RNUR cannot guarantee neither the DACIA vehicles nor interchangeability of DACIA parts with RENAULT parts.

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FERNANDO FRANCIS

**Editorial and advertising offices:**  
JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION  
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

**Telephones:** 67171-2-3-4  
**Tlx.** 1497 Al Rai JO, Cables: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.

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## The party's over

PRESIDENT CARTER, in his speech on Saturday to the Egyptian national assembly, came close to the heart of the entire matter of Middle East peace when he spoke of "the fulfilment of the hopes of the Palestinian people for peaceful self-expression."

President Sadat, in introducing Mr. Carter to the assembly, also stressed, without mentioning the Palestinians by name, that a just peace would depend on "the respect of the rights of man and the respect of the sovereignty of people, of their land and in taking their decisions and in self-determination."

The problem here is not so much that both men now appear to be paying lip-service to this crucial issue rather late in the day -- when a treaty presumably containing a bogus "autonomy" plan for the Palestinians is all but ready for signing. Nor is the problem confined to the fact that the Egyptian and American leaders appear to be ignoring the demonstrable extent to which their negotiating partner, Mr. Begin, is prepared to go to use that treaty as a weapon for destroying the very "hopes" and "rights" and "sovereignty" that they are talking about.

The problem is that Mr. Carter and Mr. Sadat expect the treaty they have negotiated with Israel to serve as a starting point for negotiations on the future of the Palestinians. Mr. Carter says we should now "move on" to these negotiations, and invites "representative Palestinians" -- to clue to an impending shift in American policy? -- to take part. And he scolds those in the Arab World who have rejected "the only realistic process that can bring real peace to the Middle East."

There is a fundamental misunderstanding here. There was a time when Palestinian leaders in the West Bank and Gaza, who live daily with the harsh realities of military occupation in their own homeland, might have been prepared to participate in the negotiating process from the start. This became impossible when it emerged that their future was to be determined without their consultation, in a process that could be seen as nothing other than a conspiracy to deprive them forever of their God-given national and human rights. With this process almost complete, it is insulting for the Palestinians to be asked to take a place at the dinner table when it is their goose that has been cooked.

It will not do for the U.S. to argue that the Palestinians and the other Arabs whom President Carter now tentatively attacks as warmongers and "advocates of the status quo" -- can he seriously accuse us of advocating the continued armed occupation of our land? -- could have come into this party at the outset. While Jordan, Syria and the Palestinians have, since President Sadat's trip to Jerusalem, made some quite dramatic initiatives to keep the momentum for peace alive, there have been, and always will be, certain basic principles on which no compromise was either politically or morally possible: an immediate Israeli withdrawal from illegally occupied Arab soil (and an end to Israeli settlements there), recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinians and the return of Arab Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty.

These were the starting points. Whether the Egyptian-Israeli treaty is seen as an end or a beginning, they have not been satisfied. It will take a lot of rewriting -- of history as well as of treaties -- in the next few days to convince us that they have been.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Commenting on the three messages sent by President Carter to the leaders of Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, AL RAI says that any solution to the Middle East problem which does not take into account the rights of the Palestinian people is doomed to failure. Such a solution will not do justice to the Arab cause, nor will it satisfy the Arab leaders to whom Carter addressed his messages. The separate peace agreement, the paper says, would herald the beginning of an intense struggle in the area. President Carter should reread the Baghdad summit resolutions. If he fails to take the Baghdad decisions into consideration he will endanger the interests of his country in the region, the paper concludes.

AL DUSTOUR says that while presidents Carter and Sadat are working to liquidate the Palestinian cause, Jordan is working hard to push through a U.N. Security Council resolution calling on Israel to stop its settlement policy in the occupied territories. Thus, the paper adds, Jordan proves that the Arabs and the Muslims are determined to continue the struggle to stop illegal Israeli practices. By filing a complaint with the Security Council, the paper continues, Jordan has placed the council's responsibilities squarely before it. Jordan's initiative deserves the world's support. There is a difference between those who stand fast with the oppressed and those who exonerate the aggressor, the paper concludes.

## Talks held with U.S., Syrian aviation teams

AMMAN, March 10 (JNA) -- Jordanian-U.S. talks on cooperation in civil aviation started here today. Improving air traffic control systems and safety measures at Jordanian airports will be the main topics of the two days of talks conducted by teams from the Civil Aviation Directorate, led by its Director General, Sharif Ghazi Rakan, and the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration, led by its deputy director, Clyde Pace. The four member U.S. team arrived here yesterday. Also starting here today was the meeting of the Jordanian-Syrian joint committee entrusted with working out unified regulations for Civil Aviation in both countries. The Syrian team arrived here yesterday.

## An open letter to U.S. President Jimmy Carter...

Dear President Carter,

Your first visit to the Middle East gives us a rare opportunity to see you endeavour to apply your fine personal principles to the difficult problem of bringing peace and justice to the Middle East. I am impressed by the commitment you have shown to the fundamental principle of goodwill that is the basis of all the great religions of our world, and which you have chosen to dramatise during your Presidency under the general call for human rights and a measure of morality in one's dealings with others.

It is a unique opportunity for a deeply religious man such as yourself to be able to walk in the footsteps of Jesus Christ and to try, as you are doing, to bring justice and serenity to the Holy Land. Lesser men may have given up long ago, while you have intensified your personal efforts and have now accelerated them to ever greater levels of personal involvement.

We are impressed by your obvious sincerity in working to bring a just and lasting peace to the Middle East, but we are reminded ever so dramatically that no just and lasting peace will ever come to the Holy Land unless the Palestinian people are able to exercise their right to national self-determination in full freedom in their own land of Palestine.

I must remind you, as a brother who shares a commitment to the principles of Christ, that when you walk through the Holy City of Jerusalem you are walking under the guns of an Israeli army of occupation that lives by the generosity of the government of which you are president, and the people of whom you are the leader.

I must remind you that you are not in the Middle East this week to prod or pressure or cajole different people into accepting vague new phrases within a vague general framework for peace. However, if you feel your framework is sufficient to act as an overall superstructure within which the Palestinian people can aspire to "autonomy" under the guns of the Israeli army of occupation that is sustained by the economic generosity of the nation you lead, I assure you, that I and the overwhelming majority of the Palestinians and the Arab people do not share your feelings.

You are not in the Middle East only to retrace the footsteps of Christ, but to aspire with all your will and energy to emulate the noble spirit which defined His life and colours His legacy. It is generally expected of you, Mr. President, that you should seek to translate the principles of Christ into action by establishing a just and durable peace in the Holy Land.

This is the only thing that the people of the Middle East can justifiably ask of you -- to be fair, to be honest, to be objective, to practise what you preach, and in the end to allow the Palestinian people to aspire to the same exercise of their right of national self-determination that was the goal and the triumph of your country's own revolutionary struggle some 200 years ago.

The people of Palestine want only to be allowed to live in their own land as free men and women who wish to live in peace with all their neighbours, free from the vigilance of an occupation army that is sustained and supplied by the armory of the United States of America.

This week, during Lent season, as you walk in



Archdeacon Eliya Khoury

the narrow streets of the Via Dolorosa. I'd like you to remember the suffering of the Palestinians who have endured their diaspora for the past 50 years, and as you recall Golgotha I'd like you to remember what Christ had done for all mankind. I'm sure then you will awaken to the fact that the three and a half million Palestinians suffering occupation, oppression and dispersal have full rights, like any other nation on earth, to self-determination in their own country.

I'd like to remind you, as a brother who shares your commitment to the example of Christ, that any peace treaty signed without the full support of the Palestinians and without the involvement of all other directly concerned Arab parties will never bring any lasting or just peace to the Middle East.

Your presence among us in the Holy Land this week reminds us that you have set very high standards for yourself. Our presence in the Palestinian diaspora, however, reminds us that you have a very long way to travel before you meet your own high personal standards and ideals. We pray for you, and with you, that peace will reign again in the Holy Land.

Sincerely,  
Archdeacon Eliya Khoury

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** The author is Vicar of the Church of the Redeemer in Amman. A native of Jerusalem and Ramallah, he was taken by the Israeli occupation authorities in March 2, 1969, and after being held for six weeks without being charged, he was forcibly deported across the Jordan River on April 16, 1969, although being formally accused or tried. For many years until then, Archdeacon Khoury has been Vicar of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church in Ramallah. He is a member of the Palestinian National Council.

## Masao Hino to entertain with unique E70 electone

By Fawzia Mai  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, March 10 -- For the first time ever, a top professional electronic organ player will perform for audiences in Amman this week under the sponsorship of the Yamaha Music Foundation of Japan and the Gi. Rho. Ma. Music School of Amman. Masao Hino will visit Amman from March 13 to 16 for a busy schedule of concerts and demonstrations. His stop in Jordan will be the first leg of his Middle East tour.

Masao Hino, 33, is one of the best electronic (electronic organ) maestros in the Yamaha Music Institute of Tokyo, which is one of the most important of numerous Yamaha music schools scattered throughout Japan, the Far East, Europe and the United States. He was first introduced to the electone at the age of 13, six years later he became a professional player. Now, besides his work at the Yamaha Music Institute, he has given international concerts (USA, 1971; Egypt, 1978) and recorded several of his works which are hits in Japan. These include "Electone Family Concert", "Electone Home Concert" and "New Sounds Selection".

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Mrs. Nancy Zananiri, Director of the Gi. Rho. Ma. Music School and Yamaha's agent in Jordan, spoke enthusiastically of the months of strenuous efforts that were put into making the visit possible.

Waving her cigarette holder, she pointed out: "It is all due to Morita, a Japanese who really loves the Arabs, speaks Arabic and always signs his name in Arabic." Morita is Director of Yamaha's Middle East and Africa Section.

On his last trip through the area six months ago, he was surprised to discover that Jordan, which he had thought bought less musical instruments than Saudi Arabia, was in fact a fast-developing market. One indicator of the wakening interest of Jordanians in music was the successful development of

the Gi. Rho. Ma. Music School in just a few years.

Mr. Morita decided a concert tour had to be arranged "to promote music in the Arab World."

"I was struck by his sincerity," Mrs. Zananiri added. "It is rare to meet a Japanese who loves the Arabs for themselves and not for business."

The electone was selected, since it can blend classical and modern music with amazing and fascinating electronic sound technology. It appeals especially to the younger age group. Accordingly, most of Mr. Hino's concerts in Amman will take place in schools, including the Abhiyah School for Girls, the Bishop's School, the Terra Sancta College, the De La Salle College, and even the medical faculty of the University of Jordan. He will also perform at the Haya Arts Centre.

Music lovers are invited to the demonstrations that will be held at Gi. Rho. Ma: not just to listen to the music and watch Mr. Hino flick over the intricate-looking keyboards, buttons and switches -- not to mention the acrobatics he performs with his left foot -- but also to participate. The demonstrations are a chance

to ask questions and to improve one's organ playing, all for free.

Mr. Hino has not announced a set programme for his performances and is expected to gear his selection to the particular audience he is playing to.

The grand electone on which Mr. Hino will perform in most of his concerts is a model called the E70. This instrument, according to the British publication "Home Organist" in its Feb. 1979 issue, should be renamed the TCC -- Total Control Concept. Here are, very briefly, its outstanding features: the upper manual has no less than 18 orchestral stops ranging from clarinet, trombone and trumpet, to two "guess-what-they-are" stops -- right or wrongly called Funny Land and Funny II. The lower manual has five flutes on tone levers and 12 orchestral stops. The base pedals have three footages and 12 orchestral voices, features which were previously unheard of. Other special features of the new E70 include a setter board, an "auto-arpeggio" and a "touch vibrator" -- which allows the player to produce a vibrato at the frequency he wants by wiggling his finger on the key.



Mr. Masao Hino

## Italians demonstrate military cargo plane at Amman airport

By Terry McBryde  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, March 10 -- Amman residents might have been surprised today to see a military cargo plane flying aerobatics over the city. The Aeritalia aircraft's pilot was demonstrating the Italian G22's maneuverability to an audience of Jordanian Air Force officers and Civil Aviation Director General Sharif Ghazi Rakan.

"People think we're crazy when we tell them we are going to do a 360 degree tonneau (turnover)," Aeritalia Sales Manager, Mr. Sergio Salvatore, told the Jordan Times. In fact, the plane made two flights today: a demonstration flight with only two pilots aboard for the aerobatics and a familiarisation flight during which Jordanian air force pilots took over the controls. The Jordanian audience witnessed a tonneau, a half loop, an intentional engine stall during flight and performance with one engine.

The plane arrived here on Wednesday after a 20-day demonstration in India, a one-week show in Thailand and a stopover in Dubai. The UAE has already bought one of the planes which Programme Manager Sebastiano Calabro said is used by the emir of Dubai for hunting trips and flights to Europe for purchasing hunting supplies and ammunition. The aircraft can be supplied with Aeritalia equipment to convert it into an executive transport plane.

The twin-engine turbo-prop plane can transport either 53 fully equipped troops, 42 fully equipped paratroopers or two jeeps. One of its most outstanding features is that it can land on desert sand or on semi-prepared landing strips. Perhaps this is one of the reasons why Libya has bought 20 of the planes. The Italian Air Force has bought 44 and Argentina has purchased three. The aeroplane has been for sale on the international market for only two years.

Italian Foreign Trade Minister Rinaldo Ossola discussed the plane with Jordanian officials dur-

ing his visit here last week and Ambassador to Jordan Marquis Fabrizio Rossi Longhi introduced the Aeritalia delegation to Jordanian officials during a programme at Amman airport's Royal Lounge today. The programme included a film on the plane's performance. The flight demonstrations were put on after this.

As well as military use, the aircraft can be easily converted for aeromedical purposes and can carry 36 stretcher patients plus four attendants. Within a few hours the aircraft can also be converted to release seven tons of fire-extinguishing fluid. The

planes are powered by

eral Electric turboprop. U.S. but can be supplied with Rolls Royce engines. The aircraft's short landing capabilities started today when it approached and came to a stop within a short distance. It has a range of 1,000 miles when fully loaded, a 9,000 kilos capacity, the plane has a range of 1,000 miles.

"The plane also has a 'rain' feature," Mr. Salvatore said. "Everywhere it goes, it rains."



The G22 aircraft can transport two jeeps.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

Photo Exhibit

The French Cultural Centre is displaying a photo exhibit "Years of French Cinema" during regular hours.

French Film

The French Cultural Centre presents a feature length documentary on ecology entitled "Le territoire des autres" by Bel, Gerard Vienne and Michel Fano. The film starts at 7 p.m.

French Documentary

The French Cultural Centre presents the fourth in a series of documentaries on the French cinema entitled "Imaginaire populaire." The film is at 6:00 p.m. on Monday.

Spanish Documentaries

The Spanish Cultural Centre presents two documentaries first entitled "La caza en Espana" (in English) and the second "Goya" (in Spanish). The films start at 6:30 p.m. on Monday.

Archaeology Lecture

Anthropologist Bruno Froehlich, from the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., will speak at the American Centre, Circle, on Monday March 12 at 6:30 p.m. on the role of bones in archaeology. His lecture will be illustrated with slides of bones excavated from a cemetery dating to about 10,000 years B.C. near the new Queen Alia Airport.

## THE AMERICAN WOMEN OF AMMAN

Will meet on Monday March 12, at the Jordan continental Ballroom 10 a.m. Programme: Arab national dress. Guest day: One guest per member.

## Coming & going

### cs Dept. director Baghdad meeting

AMMAN, March 10 (JNA)—Director General of the Department, Shuja' Al-Faraj, left today for Baghdad to attend the meetings of the technical committee of the Arab states.

Arab states to receive training in statistics at the Jordanian statistics training centre in 1979 and 1980. Every year the institute dispatches a number of officials from Arab states to obtain training at the Jordanian centre.

### Dutch official leaves after signing transport protocol

AMMAN, March 10 (JNA)—Director of international transport at the Dutch Ministry of

Transport, Willem A. van den Toorn, left Amman today at the end of a six-day visit to Jordan. During the visit the Dutch official, who was accompanied by a team of several officials from his ministry, signed a protocol amending the 1975 land transport and transit agreement between Holland and Jordan. The amendment calls for all Dutch vehicles using Jordanian roads to pay the usual duties. They had previously been exempted from these taxes.

### Commander in Chief off to Paris

AMMAN, March 10 (JNA)—Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, Lt. Gen. Shari' Zaid Ibn Shaker, left for Paris today at the head of a military delegation on an official visit to France to last for several days. The purpose of the visit was not disclosed.

### Minister of Health leaves for Riyadh conference

AMMAN, March 10 (JNA)—Minister of Health, Abdul Ra'uf Al Rawabdeh, left for Riyadh today to take part in the Arab Ministers of Health conference to be held tomorrow. In a pre-departure statement, he said the ministers will discuss health conditions of citizens in the occupied Arab territories and prepare a report on the subject to be referred to the United Nations General Assembly session in May. The health ministers will also discuss cooperation in health matters among Arab states, support for the Palestine Red Crescent Society, and specialisation of Arab doctors in all fields. Mr. Al Rawabdeh said.

### Postal Savings director leaves for London

AMMAN, March 10 (JNA)—Director General of the Postal Savings Fund, Abdullah Al-Hawamdeh, left for London today for a 10-day visit to Britain. In his talks with officials there he will explore the possibility of training Jordanians at British postal savings centres.

## AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

| OF COMPANY                            | Par Value | Volume Traded | Last Buying Offer | Last Selling Offer | Closing Price |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Petroleum Co.                         | JD 5,000  | 971           | 6,700             | 6,780              | 6,700         |
| Phosphate Mines                       | JD 1,000  | 4,320         | 2,160             | 2,170              | 2,160         |
| Pharmaceutical Co.                    | JD 5,000  | 1,175         | 23,000            | 23,450             | 23,500        |
| Gulf Bank                             | JD 1,000  | 1,605         | 1,060             | 1,080              | 1,070         |
| Jordan Development and Investment Co. | JD 1,000  | 1,017         | 2,030             | 2,050              | 2,050         |
| Aluminium Co.                         | JD 1,000  | 190           | 0,940             | 0,960              | 0,950         |
| Commercial And Industrial Co.         | JD 1,000  | 1,118         | 2,600             | —                  | 2,600         |
| Life Insurance Co.                    | JD 1,000  | 1,120         | 1,100             | —                  | 1,120         |
| Dairy Co.                             | JD 1,000  | 249           | 1,360             | —                  | 1,380         |
| Investment Bank                       | JD 5,000  | 642           | 1,070             | 1,090              | 1,070         |
| Bank                                  | JD 5,000  | 2,897         | 7,410             | 7,450              | 7,430         |
| Amman Bank                            | JD 5,000  | 5,224         | 6,570             | —                  | 6,590         |
| Hotels & Tourism Co.                  | JD 1,000  | 1,065         | —                 | 0,710              | 0,710         |

Volume traded, Saturday, March 10: JD 21,593

Number of shares traded: 9,292

Government Development Bonds

Volume traded: JD 4,988

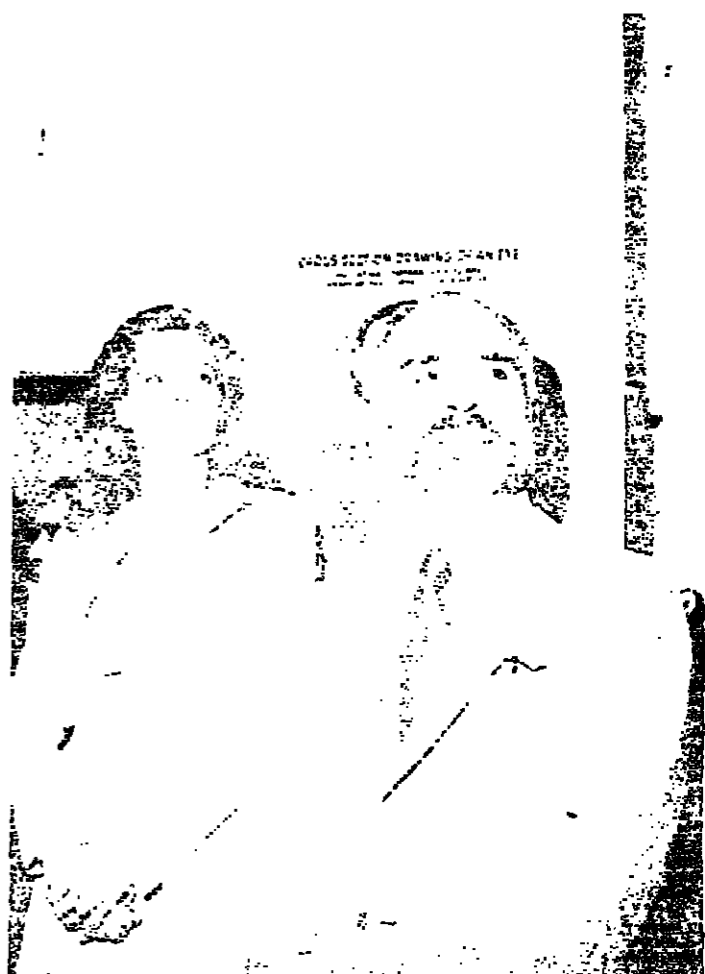
Number of bonds traded: 523

## King and Queen open eye bank



His Majesty King Hussein opens a new eye bank at the University of Jordan Hospital Saturday.

AMMAN, March 10 (JNA)—His Majesty King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Noor today opened the Jordan Eye Bank at the University of Jordan Hospital. Minister of Health, Abdul Ra'uf Al Rawabdeh, the Chairman of the Eye Bank committee, Dr. Fu'ad Sayegh and a representative of the International Eye Institute made speeches. The King and Queen later toured the bank's different sections, and the Queen announced that on her death her eyes would go to the bank, thus following the example set by the King who



## Jordan, Qatar hold talks on cooperation in publishing

DOHA, March 10 (JNA)—Under Secretary of the Qatari Ministry of Information, Mohammad Al Khalili, discussed here today with the visiting Director General of the Jordanian Press and Publication Department Ahmad Al-Utun ways of promoting cooperation in the publication field between Jordan and Qatar. Mr. Utun arrived here this morning for a week-long visit to Qatar at the invitation of its Ministry of Information.

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

|                  |                 |               |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| U.S. dollar      | 299.00          | 299.00        |
| U.K. sterling    | 605.00          | 609.00        |
| West German mark | 160.20/161.20   |               |
| Swiss franc      | 177.70/178.80   |               |
| French franc     | 69.40/69.80     |               |
| Italian lire     | (for every 100) | 35.30/35.50   |
| Japanese yen     | (for every 100) | 144.90/145.80 |
| Dutch guilder    |                 | 148.20/149.10 |
| Belgian franc    | (for every 100) | 101.10/101.70 |
| Swedish crown    |                 | 68.00/78.40   |

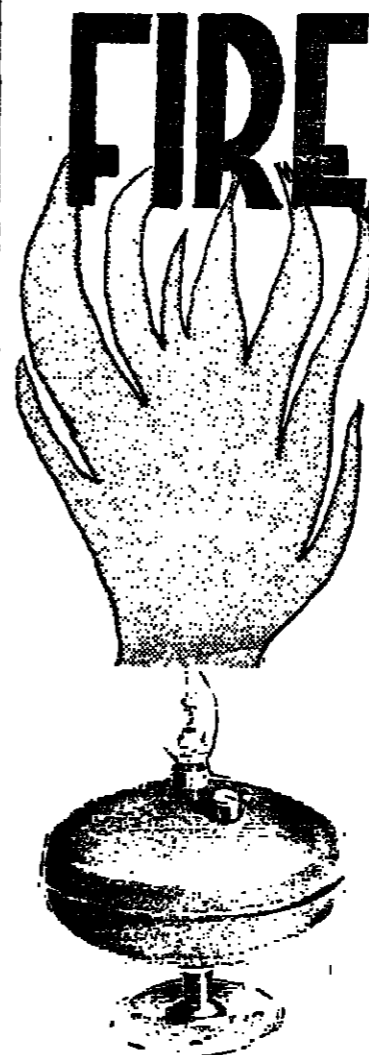
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The weather will be partly cloudy in general becoming cloudy with a chance of scattered rain in the afternoon. Winds will be northerly moderate. In Aqaba Gulf the weather will be partly cloudy with northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

| Temperatures  | Overnight minimum | Daytime maximum |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Amman         | 6                 | 16              |
| Aqaba         | 12                | 24              |
| Jordan Valley | 11                | 22              |
| Deserts       | 5                 | 19              |

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# Tell Halawa mysteries

Text and photos  
by Pat McDonnell

Special to the JordanTimes

AMASCUS—Agatha Christie isn't the only westerner to find the source of numerous mystery plots. Dr. Winfried Orthmann has a real-life mystery in his hands and he and his colleagues intend to solve it at Tell Halawa on the shores of Lake Assad in northern Syria.

A professor of Near Eastern archaeology at the University of Saarbrücken, Germany, Dr. Orthmann has completed his third season of digging at Tell Halawa.

His excavation is one of several foreign and Syrian missions to take place on the Euphrates since 1969. That was the year the Syrian Department of Museums and Antiquities made an international appeal for assistance in salvaging archaeological materials at sites to be flooded when Lake Assad filled up behind the Tabqa Dam.

"Halawa isn't a tell in the usual sense of the word," Dr. Orthmann said. "Rather, it's a natural hill since we hit virgin soil after about two metres. The waters of Lake Assad are slowly eroding the sides of the tell which contains the remains of two settlements."

"The first settlement dates to the first half of the third millennium B.C. Apparently, after some 500 years of occupation, the population moved from the northern side of the wadi to the south. The younger settlement dates from 2500 - 2000 B.C. Both settlements have defensive walls and the remains of private houses."

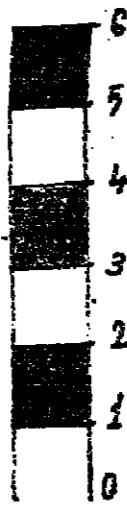
The most interesting feature -- and here's where Dr. Orthmann and his colleagues are becoming scientific sleuths -- is that thousands upon thousands of graves surround the tell.

"One hundred graves would be sufficient for a settlement of the type we're excavating," he said. "There are three types of tombs and they all belong to the same period, roughly 2500 - 2000 B.C."

"We've arrived at two theories: either nomads living the jazeera were coming to Euphrates towns to bury their dead; or the population of the settlements were investigating was much larger than physical remains suggest."

Dr. Orthmann has more than a Sherlock Holmes magnifying glass to solve his mystery. He plans to bring in magnetic equipment so that tombs can be located on an infallible, large-scale basis.

The professor detects some social distinctions in the three



Typical terracotta figurine excavated at the 3rd - 2nd millennia B.C. site of Halawa, Syria.

types of graves which were utilized simultaneously.

"The poorer people appear to have been buried in simple earthen graves covered with stone slabs--these tombs contain very few offerings for the deceased's future life."

"There are large stone tombs covered by a massive stone--these tombs often contain ten to twelve skeletons."

"The privileged class appears to have been buried in chamber tombs with vertical shafts. If these latter tombs didn't contain objects datable to the mid-third millennium B.C., you would guess they were Roman graves," Dr. Orthmann said.

"Often, these shaft and chamber tombs are nothing more than underground houses for the dead. They contain niches that resemble windows and large quantities of oil lamps. They appear to be family vaults of the upper classes; they bear an uncanny resemblance to the tombs of Palmyra--yet they are separated by two-and-a-half millennia."

The professor noted that when more than one skeleton is found in a grave, the sexual ratio is one man, one woman, no harems in third millennium B.C. Halawa.

"In one case, we were able to determine that the tomb of a man in his 30s had been reopened, probably for the interment of his widow, since the female skeleton which had been added later was

many years older than the male. Some might argue that it was the man's mother. However, we find too many male-female burials of the same age in Halawa graves to accept this theory."

Dr. Orthmann noted the bone specialist working at the site has examined a total of 60 well-preserved skeletons.

"We hope to come up with many more intact skeletons in seasons to come, but the osteologist can determine from the evidence we now have that the skeletal type of the third millennium Euphrates settlement was a heavy-boned, tall individual similar to the present populations in eastern Anatolia and Circassia. This type differs markedly from the more gracile Mediterraneans with 'light bones' who appear after the arrival of the Amorites in the second millennium B.C."

"The graves yield huge quantities of pottery," he noted. "For instance, even a tomb that had been opened and pilfered by robbers still contained more than 200 pots."

"We're certain the settlements were a centre of pottery production, not only because tombs and dwellings are rich in ceramics, but because we've so far uncovered six large pottery kilns--one was intact to the top," he beamed.

"Dwellings are much like those in Syrian villages today. They are of mud brick on stone foundations with several rooms around a

central courtyard. We presume they were one storey as there is no proof of staircases."

So far, Dr. Orthmann and his team have found no tablets from the settlements. He refers to the population as Third Millennium Euphratic.

"In the seasons to come, we expect to find further materials proving the existence of relations between Syria and Mesopotamia," he said. "It's quite clear from excavations at Ebla that the Syrian culture was much more developed than scholars heretofore realized."

Dr. Orthmann is in Syria for the month of March to process artifacts at the Aleppo National Museum. If financial support comes through, he hopes to dig for three more seasons at Tell Halawa--and perhaps solve the mystery of the prolific graves. Last year, his expedition consisted of 15 archaeologists, bone specialists, architects and a site supervisor, Ali Abou Assaf, of the Syrian Department of Museums and Antiquities.

The Syrians are conducting two salvage projects in the Lake Assad area. One of these was to transport a 12th century minaret to an area higher than Lake Assad. Another has been to reconstruct the citadel of Dajabaar on an island in the Euphrates where it will serve as a museum to house regional archaeological artifacts.

## A new magnetic separator

LONDON--A cryogenic magnet--operating at extremely low temperatures generating a permanent high magnetic field without using large quantities of electrical power--has been developed at the Royal School of Mines in London. The unit, which has its own self-contained refrigeration plant, is being used to develop a new kind of magnetic separator, mainly for iron ore. The magnet is placed in a simple annular chamber and cooled by direct contact with liquid helium in a stainless steel reservoir, which is in turn surrounded by another chamber. A slurry liquid containing the ore particles is passed through this chamber at high speed and is affected by the magnetic

field. The field is strong enough to pull the majority of the iron ore particles to the inside surface of this chamber. This virtually separates the valuable ore deposits from the slurry, leaving the flow from the bottom of the chamber in two streams--water containing ore particles (a sample is seen here held by a scientist) and water containing the remaining solids (flowing into the hopper). The technique is still being developed, but scientists from the company that produced the magnet are confident that the 25 per cent loss occurring with the more conventional process will be eliminated. Process capacities are expected to be up to 30 tonnes/hour for each unit separator depending on the material and the type of treatment required. (COI)



The unit separates valuable ore from the slurry. Up to 25 per cent losses may be recovered with this method.

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# With interview of former official S. Africa's 'slush fund' scandal takes new twist

JOHANNESBURG, March 10 (R) -- The former head of South Africa's disbanded Information Department was quoted today as saying the full cabinet knew about one of the secret projects involved in the country's "slush fund" scandal.

The Rand Daily Mail quoted Dr. Eschel Rhoodie as saying President John Vorster, then prime minister, told the cabinet in 1977 he would have to resign if it became known that the government was secretly financing the pro-government Citizen newspaper.

The interview with Dr. Rhoodie, who left South Africa after giving evidence to a com-

mission investigating allegations of major misuse of government money by the Information Department, added a new dimension to the scandal.

Prime Minister Pieter Botha has said he will resign and call a general election if it could be proved that any of his cabinet -- other than Information Minister Connie Mulder who has already quit -- was party to unauthorized projects.

The Rand Daily Mail, in a front-page editorial, called for the government's resignation. "The crisis of confidence between the government and the people of South Africa has now reached such a level that P.W. Botha should honour his undertaking," it said.

A judicial commission which investigated the scandal has cleared Mr. Vorster and Finance Minister Owen Horwood, whom Dr. Rhoodie alleged in the Daily Mail yesterday were members of a cabinet committee which approved the Information Department's secret projects.

Today's Mail story quoted Dr. Rhoodie as saying he told Mr. Vorster and some other top politicians in 1974 that he would launch a propaganda war in which no rules would apply.

Dr. Rhoodie said was quoted as saying in the interview, given recently in Quito, Ecuador, that he told the 1974 meeting that if the necessity arose, he should be allowed to offer bribes.

"If it was necessary for me to purchase a sable coat or a mink coat for an editor's wife, I should be able to do so," he was quoted as saying. "If it was necessary to send a man on holiday to the Hawaiian Islands with his mistress for a month, then I should be able to do so."

Earlier this week General Hendrik Van den Bergh, former head of the Bureau for State Security, flew to Paris to persuade Dr. Rhoodie not to release documents and tape recordings about the Information Department's activities.

The general, who retired last year, returned yesterday and said he had been successful in his mission. He had previously said that the tapes could cause a major crisis within South Africa and in its relations with other countries.

## U.S. judge blocks publication of article on how hydrogen bomb works

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin, March 10 (R) -- A federal judge has stopped a magazine from printing an article on how the hydrogen bomb works after U.S. Government lawyers said publication would gravely harm national security.

Judge Robert Warren yesterday barred the monthly magazine The Progressive from publishing the bomb article in the next 10 days, declaring: "I question whether anybody is entitled to freedom of speech at the expense of my liberty and life."

The Justice Department in Washington said yesterday that government efforts to limit the spread of nuclear weapons would suffer serious and perhaps irreversible setbacks if the article were published.

Justice Department lawyers had asked for a temporary injunction to prevent publication after learning the magazine refused to delete certain information which the government says would help nations trying to develop a hydrogen bomb.

Judge Warren will hold another hearing next Friday to decide whether to make the ban permanent.

Lawyers for the magazine, published at the Wisconsin state capital of Madison, said all the information contained in the article, entitled "How a Hydrogen Bomb Works," was within the public domain. They said reporter Howard Morland had not used any classified government information to write the article.

## World energy crisis expected to dominate EEC conference

PARIS, March 10 (R) -- The European Common Market summit here next week will be overshadowed by the world energy crisis caused by scarce and more expensive oil.

Leaders of the nine Community countries at their conference on Monday and Tuesday will be under pressure to cut oil consumption and increase their countries' use of alternative energy sources like coal and nuclear fuel.

Community experts reckon that the Iranian revolution and the consequent interruption of supplies from that country will deprive the Common Market of six per cent of its normal oil imports for the first half of this year, informed sources said.

This is the equivalent of 12 day's supply. Already the Common Market countries have been eating into their stocks, but only one of them -- Belgium -- has had to let stocks fall below the 90 days minimum supply set by the Community.

For the whole Common Market, stocks stood at a healthy 110 days supply at the end of

December, but as the flow from Iran dried up they dwindled to enough oil for 100 days, according to latest estimates.

One official preparing briefs for the Common Market leaders said: "The problem we face is getting enough oil in for next winter's needs at a price that will not be ruinous."

Oil prices have already been soaring. Since the Iranian upheaval, five of the 13 members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) have announced price increases above those already agreed for this year by OPEC as a whole.

Prices on the highly volatile spot market, accounting for only about three per cent of world trade, have gone up beyond \$20 a barrel compared with an official OPEC price of \$13.55.

Energy costs are one of the biggest factors influencing economic stability in the industrialised countries. The EEC commissioner for energy, Dr. Guido Brunner, said in Brussels last week that the continued rise in oil prices could cut the Common Market countries' real growth rate by one percentage point this year.

Officials in Paris said they expected the Common Market leaders to consider putting a ceiling on oil imports until 1985 of 500 million tonnes a year.

Last year the Community, helped by the growing flow of oil from the North Sea wells, kept imports down to 4.2 million tonnes. Community experts said that to keep within the proposed

new limit would require a major effort in energy saving, assuming a reasonable economic growth rate over the next few years.

Leaders of all nine Community nations are seriously concerned about the economic and social implications of rising oil prices.

The summit host, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt decided at their meeting at the end of last month in Paris that the energy crisis should be the main item on the summit agenda.

Without energy savings and a balance between oil supply and demand, plans for economic recovery could be wrecked, meaning even more people without jobs than the six million already unemployed in the nine countries, Community experts said.

All Common Market countries but Britain last year agreed to set up an exchange rate mechanism, known as the European Monetary System (EMS), which was to have come into force on Jan. 1.

But the EMS, designed to keep Community currencies stable and thus foster trade, was delayed because of a dispute between France and West Germany about border taxes and subsidies on farm exports.

Farm ministers of the nine ended the deadlock at a meeting in Brussels on Tuesday, and the following day President Giscard d'Estaing announced the EMS could start in a matter of days.

## World New Briefs

### Indian couple make 'last stand' in S. A.

JOHANNESBURG, March 10 (R) -- An Indian couple evicted from their home and then from a tent in a "whites only" area set their last stand on the pavement last night -- and defied police to do so. "First they take my house and then my tent -- but they can't take my pavement," said salesman Raghunath Naidu. Mr. Naidu lived in the tent for six weeks after government officials evicted them from their house in the crumbling white suburb of Two days ago bailiffs pulled down their nearby tent. He and his wife were under South Africa's Group Areas Act, which divides whites, blacks, coloured (mixed race) and Asians. The Naidus had spurned a fund-raising campaign by local anti-apartheid groups, say a three-year waiting list stops them getting a house in Johannesburg's Indian township, Lenasia. The government offered a house. Mr. Naidu said it was in a prohibited area for Hindu women. A fund has been launched to help them buy a house and camping equipment for other Indian and coloured people evicted from whites-only areas.

### ZANU will snub 'illegal' Rhodesia reg.

PARIS, March 10 (R) -- Rhodesian nationalist leader Mugabe said in an interview that his ZANU guerrilla force would not negotiate with Rhodesia's first black-majority government expected after elections next month. "Under circumstances we will negotiate with a government which emerges from these elections, as the regime is illegal and is the product of a colonial system," Mr. Mugabe told the magazine Le Point. Man-one-vote elections are due to be held on April 20. Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith's plans for an independence to the country's independence dispute. Mr. Mugabe, leader with Mr. Joshua Nkomo of the Patriotic Front movement which opposes the internal settlement, reiterated guerrillas would do all they could to sabotage the vote.

### U.S. unemployment rate down for Feb.

WASHINGTON, March 10 (R) -- The U.S. unemployment rate to its lowest since 1974 in February, signalling that the economy is still highly active despite predictions of an impending recession, government report showed yesterday. The Labour Department said the unemployment rate fell to 5.7 per cent from 5.8 per cent in January as an unusually large number of people found new jobs. The number of people holding jobs rose by 347,000 to 96.6 million, report supported for at least one more month President Carter's assertion that he can avoid a recession predicted for later this year by several private analysts.

### USSR, India agree on oil, rice exchange

NEW DELHI, March 10 (R) -- The Soviet Union today agreed to sell an additional 600,000 tonnes of crude oil to India in exchange for rice. The agreement was reached during an official round-table talks between visiting Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. An Indian spokesman said the deal had been agreed to accept rice instead of wheat, which India had wanted in exchange for oil. The oil will be in addition to 1.1 million tonnes of crude which the Soviet Union is to supply India under a two-year-old trade treaty. The spokesman said the deal could not supply wheat to the Soviet Union because of commitments to other countries and uncertainty over the quantity of rice to be supplied to the Soviet Union will be delayed. The Soviet crude will help India overcome serious shortages of oil since supplies from Iran came to a halt.

## Pope is left with task of replacing Cardinal Villot

VATICAN CITY, March 10 (R) -- Pope John Paul II, the first non-Italian to hold the Papacy for more than 400 years, must now decide whether he wants an Italian to succeed French Cardinal Jean Villot as Vatican secretary of state.

The 73-year-old cardinal, a French peasant's son who rose to become the Pope's right hand man in the Vatican administration, died last night.

Cardinal Villot was the first non-Italian for more than 50 years to become Vatican secretary of state and his appointment was seen as a symbol of the universality of the Roman Catholic church.

There was speculation that the new Polish Pontiff might pick an Italian cardinal in recognition of the strong Italian influence in the Vatican. His choice will be seen as a clear indication of the direction he plans to take the church.

Cardinal Villot, who became secretary of state in 1969, oversaw two Papal interregnums. A tall, mild-mannered man, he was a former Archbishop of Lyons and had been tipped as a possible successor to Pope Paul who died last August.

But instead the conclave of cardinals chose Cardinal Albino Luciani of Venice, who took the name John Paul I and led the church for just 33 days before his sudden death in September.

For the second time in little over a month, Cardinal Villot was temporarily in charge of the world's Catholics after John Paul's death.

After his election, Pope John Paul confirmed Cardinal Villot as secretary of state for the initial period of his pontificate, indicating that he was considering a more permanent appointment later.

Well-informed Vatican sources said that the Pope has been carrying out a thorough investigation of the workings of the Vatican. His investigations are still under way and he may not yet have reached any conclusions.

The 58-year-old Pontiff has been visiting Vatican offices and calling members of his staff in for talks, often in the afternoon when many Vatican employees have gone home.

"This means that many people have to stay in their offices in the afternoon now, waiting for a phone call," one source said.

## S. Africa: U.N. Namibia proposal would make September elections 'meaningless'

ZURICH, March 10 (R) -- A United Nations proposal which could allow armed guerrillas to set up bases in Namibia (South West Africa) would make elections scheduled for next September meaningless, South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha said yesterday. There would be an unprecedented escalation of violence in the territory, he told a news conference.

U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has suggested a March 15 ceasefire between guerrillas of the South West African Peoples

Organisation (SWAPO) and South African forces, which would allow SWAPO troops in Namibia on that date to be re-grouped in settlements.

Not only would this give SWAPO an advantage they had never had before, but all political parties in the territory would clamour for their own private armies, Mr. Botha said.

The September election to be organised by the U.N. would be made meaningless, and "We would have an escalation of violence worse than anything I can imagine," he told reporters.

Mr. Botha said he would visit "one or two countries" elsewhere in Europe following his private stay in Switzerland, during which he discussed southern African problems with his Swiss counterpart, Mr. Pierre Aebert, and briefed his country's ambassadors from all over the world.

Mr. Botha said Mr. Waldheim's suggestion was contrary to the April 1978 proposals by the five powers -- the United States, Canada, West Germany, France and Britain -- already accepted by Pretoria.

"We cannot accept deviations which are so decisive that they strike at the very heart and basis of the whole proposal, namely the creation of confidence mutual trust, and tranquility in the territory."

Mr. Botha was asked in whose court the ball lay with regard to the ceasefire proposal. "As we are not playing a ball game, I am not interested in where the ball is," he replied. "I am interested in the implementation of the plan. We are ready to accept the ceasefire immediately."

He warned that parties such as the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, which won the election organised by South Africa last December, were becoming restless over outside interference. "They feel this is becoming a never-ending story, that everybody is discussing their futures except themselves."

## USSR slams U.K. - China trade deal

MOSCOW, March 10 (R) -- The Soviet Communist Party daily Pravda yesterday described as dangerous and shortsighted a \$14 billion agreement on two-way trade between Britain and China. Pravda pointed out that the deal, finalised by Industry Minister Eric Varley in Peking last Sunday, provided for the conclusion of contracts for the sale to China of military equipment such as the sophisticated Harrier jump jet.

The Soviet Union has been warning Britain for months not to go ahead with the Harrier deal. "Thus, London has played its Chinese card," Pravda said. Britain's wish to do business with Peking could be explained by the country's serious economic ills, it said. "However the plan to improve the situation by cooperation with contemporary Peking looks short-sighted, to say the least."

China's "bandit attack on Vietnam" showed why Peking had an appetite for modern arms and demonstrated that China represented the greatest threat to world peace, the Kremlin organ added. "There is no need to prove how dangerous any forms of assisting such a policy are."

### According to U.N. report

## Kampuchea was 'living hell' prior to Vietnamese-backed insurrection

GENEVA, March 10 (R) -- The Khmer Rouge communist victory in Kampuchea (Cambodia) in April 1975 was the start of a living hell in which at least 100,000 citizens died, according to a United Nations report being discussed here.

One of the millions of Kampuchean forced to vacate cities and undergo forced labour in the countryside by the victorious communists said of the long march: "We must have passed the body of a child every 200 metres. Most of them had died of gastrointestinal infections which cause complete dehydration."

No city dweller was spared the evacuation, according to a Kampuchean doctor quoted in the report. "A hospital department for sick children turned into a common grave because nobody was allowed in to fetch them. The Khmer Rouge expelled the doctors and nurses and people who

had just been operated or died of lack of care," he said.

The U.N. Commission on Human Rights is discussing the report which condenses evidence submitted by the governments of Australia, Britain, Canada, Norway and the United States, Amnesty International and the International Commission of Jurists.

But Mr. Abdul Wahab Bouhdira of Tunisia, chairman of the group which prepared the report, said when introducing it that the situation had changed with the overthrow of the government of the Prime Minister Pol Pot by Vietnamese-backed forces.

Mr. Bouhdira said the former regime was charged with forcibly removing between three and four million people from cities and putting them to forced labour on the land, often in far-flung areas miles from their original homes.

In less than four years of rule

the Kampuchean authorities imposed a drastic code of punishment, curtailing freedom of speech and movement while systematically eliminating soldiers, intellectuals, students, and all groups in identified as opposition.

Religious and all other facets of traditional Kampuchean life were outlawed, Mr. Bouhdira said. The Pol Pot government denied the specific and general complaints levelled against it, and in a note to a U.N. sub-commission said that "If the new regime were exploiting and oppressing the people, the latter would undoubtedly... destroy that regime."

Mr. Bouhdira, chairman of the U.N. Sub-commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, said the sub-commission had compiled the report after reading more than 1,000 pages of evidence from people who had personally witnessed the atrocities.

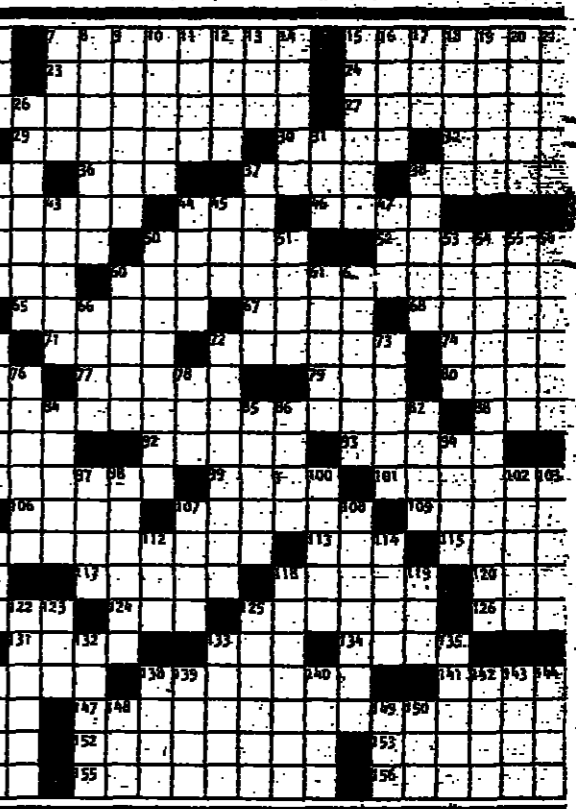
## THE Sunday Crossword

(Formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)  
Edited by Herb Eustace

SAY IT ISN'T SO  
By Hanne R. Craft

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- 17 X 17, by Michael Priestley
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- CRYPTOGRAMS
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  3. KANAKA IPPE NEWOUERLY
  4. KCBUSLE IVY EPVZRLZ CUDLE ON
  5. ACETOACES ODDS S OVAL KDA OPT
  6. ITOODAY

- SOLUTIONS OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES
1. A grocery list wouldn't grow shorter. It had costs would stay within it.
  2. Ben Franklin's underwear discovered electricity. Franklin is took short-circuit to bring this to light.
  3. A heavy tumbler eyed by named Tom.
  4. Wood women mistreated her sister and sold her.

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Handwritten signature or note in a box at the bottom left of the page.